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22 JUN 1958

Carf

Mr. John Cowles
The Star and Tribune
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear John:

Thank you for sending the copy of your Drake University Commencement address.

On the subject of the alleged atomic tests in China, we find that Senator Humphrey was misquoted in some press releases. The Congressional Record indicates that he did not state that these detonations involved atomic explosives.

The information on these explosions stems from a Soviet publication of August 1957 in which it was reported that 1,640, 4,000 and 9,200 tons of high explosives were used to open a large pit mine near Lanchou in July, November and December 1956. The journal noted that other explosions had been set off to open a deep cut for a rail line being built between Paochi and Chengtu and that a mountain ridge had been cut through twice by "gigantic blasts" on the course of the same railroad.

Thus far, we have no reason to believe that these blasting operations involve other than conventional explosives.

Hoping that this has been of some help, I remain

Sincerely,

SHAW

OSI/NED/:pf (17 June 58)

Allen W. Dulles
Director

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JOHN COWLES
THE STAR AND TRIBUNE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

RWD/km

June 9, 1958

Dear Allen:

Conceivably you might be interested in glancing at parts of a speech I recently made, which is reproduced on the attached tearsheet.

Unless it is top secret, could you tell me for my own private information whether the Russians presumably have conducted some underground or above-ground atomic tests in Red China?

It is my impression that Senator Humphrey some weeks ago stated that they had, whether as a fact or as a surmise I do not recall. It is also my impression that subsequently I read somewhere that the thing had been officially confirmed, but I can't locate the clipping, which I thought I had torn out to save.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

John

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

60462

Minneapolis Morning Tribune

The Voice
of Minnesota



JOHN COWLES, President; JOYCE A. SWAN, Vice President; ROBERT T. HARRIS, Vice President; STAN ANTHONY, Vice President; and Secretary; CITO SHAW, Vice President; and William J. JOHN, Vice President; and Secretary; HOWARD ATHEN, Vice President; JOHN COWLES, Vice President; and WILLIE ELLISON, Editor of Bed-and-Breakfast.

Largest Morning Newspaper
in the Upper Midwest

Telephone: Federal 8-3111

VOLUME XII
NUMBER 16

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1958

PUBLISHED AT 425 PORTLAND AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DeGaulle's First Week

JOSEPH C. HARSH CALLS the first days of France's deGaulle government "as reassuring to those who were most anxious about it as they are disappointing to those primarily responsible for bringing it about."

We would make only a minor change in this summary by the Christian Science Monitor's analysis. We would make the sentence read: "disappointing to some of those primarily responsible."

DeGaulle's first moves certainly dismayed the xenophobic Jacques Soustelle, the conspiring Leon Delbosc and the Algerian French organizers of the rebellious public safety committees. But we doubt that deGaulle has disappointed the army as a whole, which also was a prime mover in bringing him to power and which seems unhappy with some of its partners in this new government.

How has deGaulle reassured those most anxious about him? Why do the words he spoke at his press conference May 19 in defense of the republic and against dictatorship now seem so much more valid?

FIRST IN ORDER was the cabinet he selected. Next came giving the Senoussi or anyone else involved with the Algerian insurrection. DeGaulle named men and for the republic, including three of its former premiers. He named men committed to NATO and European unification.

Next was deGaulle's behavior in the critical hour when he gave the national assembly the choice of accepting his first constitutional reform or his resignation. After delivering his ultimatum, he sat down with the government members and other premier ministers and signed off on the deputies. It was not the act of one who would destroy the republic or its legislature.

Finally came deGaulle's quick trip to Algeria, with an exhaustive round of speeches at Algiers, Constantine, Bone and Oran. Here deGaulle made it crystal clear that he intended to fold up the public safety committee and that he expected the same from the army.

There seems no doubt that the army's allegiance to deGaulle is unwavering. This means the Algerian insurgent groups are stripped of any real power. It means another threat to the republic is eased and perhaps eliminated.

BASIC PROBLEMS of staggering size remain for deGaulle to tackle. He has not yet spelled out in detail either the social and economic reforms he seeks or his plan for Algeria. He has not yet acted to firm up a French economy weakened by the long, debilitating political crisis.

But Charles deGaulle has made an impressive beginning. And the figurative signs of relief one can detect in the atmosphere of Paris and not far from France. They come from officials of countries allied with France, including Washington. They come from Tunis and Rabat.

They come finally from all who love France and appreciate French contributions to all that is worthwhile in our civilization.

A Good Recommendation

THE BOARD of directors of the Minneapolis Citizens Committee on Public Education has taken an intelligent action in voting unanimously to oppose the proposal to move Minneapolis into a Chapter 947 independent school district.

As the board found after a careful and objective study, the proposal is not appropriate for a city the size of Minneapolis, and could do great damage to the public school system.

Major defects in the Chapter 947 proposal, on which the city will vote at the

primary election in September, were outlined as follows:

- Registration of voters — a necessary safeguard to insure honest elections — is not mandatory.
- Holding elections would increase costs.

• Electing school directors for three instead of six years would make their terms too short for effective service, require members to run for re-election just when they reach a high point of effectiveness, and probably increase the turnover of membership.

• Primary elections for school board would be eliminated and candidates would file not more than 30 nor less than 12 days before the election. This would make it impossible for voters to get the size of Minneapolis to become adequately informed about the candidates and their platforms in such a short campaign.

• The new legislation, if approved in Minneapolis, would permit election of school board members by districts. A petition of 50 voters could bring the question up and a majority of the voters could put it into effect. City-wide election of board members is preferable because it limits factionalism and log-rolling.

• There is no provision for temporary borrowing against anticipated tax receipts, and the alternate methods probably would be more costly.

• Voters would have to approve any bond issues of more than \$1,000,000 requested by the school board. This is an unrealistic proposal to fight in a large city.

Seventeen of the 28 members of the board of directors were present at the meeting at which the resolution was adopted unanimously. The board makes what we regard as an excellent case against the Chapter 947 proposal. We hope its recommendation is followed and the measure beaten.

It is that part of a modified independent district plan can be resurrected. As the Citizens committee directors said, the school board should have fiscal independence, but there are better ways to achieve than through the Chapter 947 proposal.

Lincoln (Confidential)

THE OTHER DAY the temporary office of the special commission planning next year's celebration of the 150th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday sent commission members copies of the minutes of their last meeting. The minutes recorded discussions of offices for the commission staff, possible commemorative coins, the appointment of honorary commissioners, a vote to increase its budget from \$10,000 to \$75,000, and a verbal fusillade over staff appointments.

The minutes were "classified," stamped "confidential . . . for commission members."

Why? Curious newsmen were unable to find out.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, chairman, said the commission had no authority to classify information and didn't want any. However, said Cooper, the Library of Congress had prepared the minutes; maybe that could suffice.

It couldn't. The Library said the national park service had done the job. The park service said ask the commission's executive assistant, and the executive assistant said he hadn't even seen the minutes.

The whole "Wunderland" display of buck-passing puts in proper silly perspective the "Classify it!" compilation which is as much a mark of identification of a Washington bureaucrat as is robin's red breast or Napoleon's cocked hat and hand under coat.

MAGAZINE U.S. Policy Contributed to Weakness of France

By HIJALMAR BJORNSON
of the editorial page staff

NOTHING THIS country could have done could have prevented the crisis in France, but nevertheless Henry Hazlitt tells Newsweek that he feels our "soft-line" policy in France has been "a fumble" and there is serious question whether it did not help precipitate the crisis.

"A sowing over our political interference and a considering of economic interests alone, if we had not so freely poured in government economic aid, and sponsored such unsound institutions as the international monetary fund, with its support of exchange controls and artificial currency rates, France would have had to attract private capital," Hazlitt writes.

"In these circumstances, it would not have plunged so heavily into draining, socialistic adventures. It would not have had to abandon paper-money inflation to stabilize the franc. Much the same might be

said of the end results of our aid to South American countries," Hazlitt declares.

If Canada is to evade "complete subjugation by the United States," says Farley Mowat (Pralgrave, Ontario, novelist), and if it is to "keep well below the surface" of a great nation in its own right, "then it is time it raised the flag of revolution. It's time we hit back at their invasion of our rights for our lives."

Mowat is right. The future of Canadian-American relationships is probably the most important single factor influencing their society, but it has "nothing but contempt" for Canadians who "demand that for Canada to be a second rate of country it must be unfertilized by the interests of brotherhood when it is only a synonym for subjugation."

Moyle Callaghan (a Toronto novelist) feels that anti-Americanism, "so prevalent in Canada right now, is kept well below the surface so writers can plausibly deny it." For years now the United States has been a moral whipping boy, and in this way, we have been able to inflate our national sense of virtue and free speech.

Canadians Debate Anti-American Issue

A head-on clash in MacLean's magazine between two of Canada's foremost authors over the issue that is becoming more contentious daily — Canadian-American relations — has been declared.

Editor's Note: Following is the text of an address by John Cowles, president of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, at the Drake University commencement in Des Moines, Iowa.

THE WORLD HAS CHANGED more in the last 20 years—the period in which this graduating class has been living—than it changed in the previous 200 years, and the rate of change is increasing at an ever accelerating pace.

What we face today is that we face today stem from the fact that discoveries in the natural or physical sciences (physics, chemistry, and the like) have far outstripped the developments in the field of the social sciences, namely the relationships between man within and toward organized society.

The ultimate consequences of the discovery and development of fission and fusion are almost beyond our powers of imagination. Man is learning to use scientific discoveries and developments which have come in your lifetime—for example, to say nothing of possible space ships—will also have enormous effects in changing the shape of society.

Another development, illustrated by the fact that, according to Robert Oppenheimer, 90 per cent of all the scientists who ever have lived in the world are alive now, and most of the things on which they are currently working were not even listed in any textbook a generation ago, because those things were then unknown.

The torrent of scientific discoveries that has recently swept over the world, and which is continuing at an ever more rapid pace, threatens, unless we can rapidly eliminate many of the outworn stereotypes in our thinking, to engulf us. We must realize that our social and political institutions, if we won't be able to preserve our traditional free society,

Old System Has Broken Down

The whole international system which provided a large measure of stability for the past 20 years before the graduating class was born has broken down, economically, socially and politically.

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An Irresistible Ferment

Most of Africa is in ferment, and most of the colonial peoples there are demanding their freedom or the other newly free people are demanding it for them. For example, Somalia, on the east coast of Africa, is a former Italian colony with a million and a quarter people. It is now ruled by United Nations trusteeship. They are so bad that if they acquire independence, they will soon have a standard of living comparable to that of the United States.

They will be a major threat to the world. The Indonesians are apparently insufficiently educated and self-disciplined to govern themselves satisfactorily. Political and economic conditions in Indonesia are deteriorating at an alarming rate. Inefficiency and corruption are widespread, and the situation is being further complicated by the skillful strategy of the Communists.

An American who is extremely well informed on Indonesia tells me that things are becoming so bad that if an election is held in Indonesia next year, it will be a fraud. They are so bad that if they acquire independence, they will be a fraud. They are so bad that if they acquire independence, they will be a fraud. They are so bad that if they acquire independence, they will be a fraud.

I believe that we should try to help these emerging peoples of Asia and Africa and Latin America achieve more stable and responsible governments through providing technical assistance, financial aid and economic development on a much larger scale than our government has to date suggested.

Overemphasis on Military Aid

The great bulk of the foreign aid which in recent years we have been giving to Asian countries has been military aid, and for so-called defense support to bolster the economies of nations which have signed military alliances with us, and we have put large numbers of their men into uniform.

We have grossly overestimated the value of military aid to developing countries in Asia and Africa. In the first place, so far as



Uncle Sam Enters the Space Age

we have had a decline in production, a decline in employment, and a decline right here in the United States.

To cut back on our foreign economic aid now just because we are having a recession here at home would be exactly the wrong policy.

Let's consider another example where our past beliefs are, due to changed circumstances, no longer valid. Many Americans without giving any real thought to the subject, assume that we have a debt that is called national sovereignty, and that it is directly related against any suggestion of our agreeing to do anything that anyone says would "impair our national sovereignty."

Sovereignty Is Relative

Let's analyze the question, with an open mind. I think he will be forced to the realization that the entire concept of absolute national sovereignty is obsolete. There are degrees, but degrees only, of national sovereignty.

There can be no such thing as absolute national sovereignty so long as nations are potentially capable of launching hydrogen bombs or ballistic missiles carrying hydrogen warheads to targets in countries thousands of miles away.

There can be no such thing as absolute national sovereignty when unborn babies may be adversely affected by harmful radioactivity stemming from atomic explosions conducted by other countries halfway around the world.

In some areas, we have already quietly recognized that the concept of absolute national sovereignty no longer exists. We already have international agreements involving the cessation of atomic and hydrogen bombs tests. We believe, before long, that other countries will stop these under some agreed upon system of air-tight international inspection.

Let us assume for the moment that the Russians said they would agree, and would consent to having American and British observers in Russia if we would permit theirs in Britain and the United States. However, there have been so many secret agreements that I do not know, that the Russians have secret bases conducting some underground atomic tests within Red China. I assume that we wouldn't want to stop our tests if we suspected that Russia would or might evade its agreement to stop theirs, in collusion with Red China. But we must accept the fact that we cannot recognize the legal existence of the Red Chinese government, on what grounds could we request the right to inspect Chinese territory?

It seems to me that our present foreign policy tends to push Red China into Russia's arms. It would clearly be in our national interest to have Red China and Russia as allies. We already have a trade and a broadcasting wave of exchange and cultural activities that are being conducted between the two countries.

It also seems to me to be completely unrealistic to talk about disarmament so long as the effective government of China is not included. I think we have so many weapons in the world today are Chinese. I think probably that all the babies that are being born in the world today are Chinese. A nation as vast as that simply can't, in prudence, be ignored.

China Policy Inhibits Us

There is a growing world-wide demand for the cessation of atomic and hydrogen bombs tests. We believe, before long, that other countries will stop these under some agreed upon system of air-tight international inspection.

Let's consider another example. We already have international agreements involving the cessation of atomic and hydrogen bombs tests. We believe, before long, that other countries will stop these under some agreed upon system of air-tight international inspection.

It would, of course, favor delegating to such a world organization only such powers as might be necessary to enforce universal disarmament, and I would specifically retain every other power.

Basic Issue Is Freedom

In the meantime we must do nothing that might weaken or jeopardize our own national security. I think this means that in the years immediately ahead we shall have to spend substantially larger sums on our military establishment, but we may not be spending. The new weapons being invented are staggeringly expensive, but we can afford whatever is essential to our national freedom and survival.

A couple of years ago the great British historian, Arnold Toynbee, suggested that

the 20th century might be remembered not as the age of man, but as the age of machines. That was the first time when man had ever thought it practical to distribute ALL the benefits of civilization to ALL people.

If we can achieve world peace through world law, Toynbee's prophecy can be fulfilled.

In any event, if we fail to do our part toward trying to achieve this goal, if we ignore the aspirations of most of the rest of mankind, we will be untrue to the highest values that have motivated the United States throughout our past history.

The revolution of rising expectations throughout Asia, Africa and South America stems basically from the philosophy of the West, the philosophy that we have followed and preached. The challenge to us, therefore, spiritual as well as political and economic.

During the active lifetimes of this graduating class, the basic issue will be decided: The issue of whether free men will remain free.

Portuguese Voters Swamp Salazar Foe

LISBON, Portugal — (AP) — Premier Antonio Salazar's National Union candidate was elected for the next seven years by a majority that approached 90 per cent. No vote break-down was announced immediately.

Adm. Américo Tomás, National Union candidate, was elected for the next seven years by a majority that approached 90 per cent. No vote break-down was announced immediately.

OPPOSITION candid-

Tomás date Gen.
Humberto Delgad-
o, conceded defeat. But
he said bitterly he had no
intention of sending con-
gratulations to "those peo-
ple."

"The elections only
showed," he said in an inter-
view, "that Briton and
Massolini, nobody can win
in Portugal against Salazar."

Only the name of Tomás
was on the printed ballots.
Supporters of Delgado had
to write in his name.

TURKISH: In the polls was
turned heavy, despite generally
overcast weather. No violence
was reported, but police
broke up a crowd of nearly
1,000 cheering Delgado at
the Lisbon high school where
he voted.

Delgado charged fraud in
the campaign. He said many
of his supporters had been
stripped from the register of
voters for no good reason and
many of his aides had been
arrested trying to distribute
ballots to voters.

He was the first opposition
candidate for president of
Portugal ever to stay in the
race until election day. In his
campaign, he said that if he
won he would dismiss Salazar
at once and appoint a mil-
itary government to keep or-
der until free elections could
be held.

Israel Protests Trespassing by Lebanon Rebels

JERUSALEM — (UPI) — Is-
rael has protested to the
United Nations since learn-
ing of the hands of Syrian-
trained Lebanese rebels us-
ing Israeli territory as a
shortcut between Syria and
Lebanon, it was learned Sun-
day.

The protests were filed
with both the Israeli-Syrian
mixed armistice commission
and the Israeli-Lebanese
mixed armistice commission.
Israeli troops intercepted a
band of Lebanese rebels at
temping to slip across the
border Saturday. One rebel
was killed and 15 were cap-
tured. There were indications
other rebels had slipped
across undetected to join the
anti-government forces in
Lebanon.

Israeli authorities said the
incident was proof of the in-
tervention of the United Arab
Republic in the Lebanese
crisis.

India Reported Asking U.S. Loan of 600 Million

NEW DELHI, India — (Reu-
ters) — India is seeking a 600
million dollar loan from the
United States to help meet
the economic crisis, reliable
sources said.

The trouble is indicated by
the fact that this country's
sterling balances sank to a
record low of about \$40 mil-
lion dollars May 31. If the
present drain continues, India
will hit the danger point in
four months and exhaust its
sterling balance reserve in a
year, authoritative reports
said.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal
Nehru's cabinet held several
meetings last week, including
a session with the foreign
minister, As a result, the New
Delhi government is thought
likely to approach both the
British government and pri-
vate financial interests in
London for a long-term loan.

MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE

Published daily at 401 Portland Ave.
near Minneapolis, Minn., by the
Minneapolis Tribune Co., Inc., a
Daily News-Record Co. publication.
Subscription rates: \$10 per year
Single copy 10¢. Second class mail
privileges granted by Post Office
Telephone Federal 3-3111

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